Bombay Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1830.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1830.

The ship *Royal George*, Wilson, from the Downs the 1st April dropt her anchor in our harbour early on Saturday morning last, and we eagerly awaited the delivery of our files, which unfortunately were found very incomplete, the receipt however yesterday of the Madras papers fully supplies the want of them, and we have the pleasure to lay before our readers a précis of the intelligence brought to that Presidency by the H. C. ship *London* from the Downs the 29th March, found in the Madras *Gov: Gazette Supt;*

We subjoin the most prominent Heads of Intelligence received by the *London*.

The King continues in perfect health at Windsor, and will remain there untill after Easter,

March 5. A highly interesting and important discussion took place in the House of Commons last night, on Sir John Newport's Motion for reform in the Established Church in Ireland. At present we can do no more than refer it, and observe that the motion was brought forward in a moderate and well intentioned spirit. Sir R. H. Inglis moved the previous question, and Lord F. L. Gower proposed as an amendment a general inquiry into the subject, on the principle of the Ecclesiastical Commission already appointed. Sir J. Newport and Sir R. H. Inglis ultimately consented to withdraw their motions in favour of the Noble Lord's amendment. Mr. Stewart then brought forward his motion relative to the interference of the Government of Bombay in the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the further consideration of which was adjourned to this day.

6 Advices received by his Majesty's ship *Heron* state, that at Valparaiso, General Pinto had been elected President, but in consequence of the Vice President Vicunia and he not being friends, General Pinto refused to serve, and had sailed for Coquimbo, but had not arrived when the *Heron* sailed. An insurrection had broken out at Concepcion, which place having declared itself an independent State, three Generals had been appointed by the Congress to head the troops and quell the tumult, but they all refused to act, and were deprived of their commissions. There was peace between the Peruvians and Colombians. General Miller, who went from England in his Majesty's ship *Seringapatam*, was at Buenos Ayres.

The Bank Directors have given notice that they will receive applications for loans of money of not less than 2,000*l*. to be advanced on Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Bills of Exchange for a period of not less than ten days, nor extending beyond the 15th April. This is done in order to prevent any scarcity of money during the time that the heavy payments are made into the Exchequer; and from the circumstance of a similar measure having been adopted by the Directors in December last, it is believed they will adopt such every quarter while a necessity is imagined to exist for this assistance.

Death of Lady Augusta D'Ameland.—We have to announce the death of Lady Augusta D'Ameland, which took place early on Friday morning. Her Ladyship, it will be recollected, was married in April, 1793, at Rome, and again at St. George's Hanover square, in the December following, to his Royal highness, the Duke SUSSEX, by whom she has left issue Augustus, a son, and a daughter named Augusta. To dissolve this second marriage a suit was instituted in the Prerogative Court, by which the marriage was declared null and void in August, 1794. The family name of her Ladyship was Murray, she being the fourth daughter of John Murray, *fourth* Earl of Dunmore, which the exchanged for that of D'Ameland in October 1806, by Royal licence, out of respect to her descent from that ancient family.

It is intended to strike a Medal of the late Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE as one of a series designed to perpetuate the great men of the age. The medal is patronized by his MAJESTY.

The Hamburg Papers state that there is great sickness at Copehagen; 30,000 persons are under medical care, and it is supposed that there are 10,000 others who are endeavouring to effect their own cure.

His Majesty's ship Undaunted, Captain A. W. J. Clifford, C. B. returned to Plymouth from her cruize in the Western-ocean, on Thursday, having traversed a space of some thousand of miles in pursuit of piratical vessels, but without success in capturing any. She called at St. Michael's on the 10th ult.

9. The Debate on the Bombay Judicature was resumed yesterday. When the gallery was cleared for a division—the numbers were: Against the motion; 106—For it. 15—Majority 91.

Lord Ellenborough's Divorce Bill.—After evidence had been heard at their Lordship's bar in support of Lord Ellenborough's Divocre Bill,

The Earl of ROSSLYN moved the second reading, observing that the evidence was so complete, he apprehended the House would immediately assent to the motion.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 9.—Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.

County of Waterford.—The Right Hon. Geo. Thomas Beresford, commonly called Lord Geo. Thomas Beresford, of Curraghmore, in the said county of Waterford, in the room of Henry Villers Stuart, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

PARIS, *March* 7.—Messrs. Dupin, sen., Bourdeau, DeCambon, and DeMartignac, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Lords, intituled "An Act to render valid marriages solemnized in certain Churches and Chapels."

11. Two distinct notices of motion stand on the Order Book of the House of Commons, relating in the condition of the poorer classes of the Irish people. One of them has been given by the Irish Secretary, and is limited to the object of making a regular and secure provision for deserted and illegitimate children; and the other is that of Mr. Spring Rice, who means to propose the appointment of a Select Committee on the state of the poorer classes in Ireland, and the best means of improving their condition.

An article from the *Augsburgh Gazette* states that HALI PACHA has been favourably received at St. Petersburgh, and is not without hopes of succeeding to a certain extent in the object of his mission. The same article informs us that the European provinces of the Sultan are in a state of great excitement, and that many of the wealthy inhabitants are preparing to emigrate in order to avoid the exactions which are necessary to meet the engagements with Russia. The Sultan, it is added, does not relax in his warlike occupation.

The Portuguese Question was again brought before the House of Commons last night by Lord PALMERSTON. It is the opinion of the Noble Lord that because England was, in some degree, a party to the framing of a Constitution for Portugal, she is therefore bound in honour to maintain and support it by force of arms under any circumstances. A motion for papers, was negatived by a majority of 150 to 73.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Earl of CLARE was appointed Governor of Bombay, on the death, resignation, or coming away of Major General Sir JOHN MALCOLM, G C B.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—The Marquis of Downshire and the Earl of Limerick it is said are destined to receive the honour of the Irish Ribbon.

Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. First Physician to the King, has vested the sum of 300*l*. in the Three per Cent Consols, for the purpose of conferring, once in two years, two Gold Medals of equal value, to two Naval Medical Officers, who may display the greatest skill, diligence, learning, and humanity, in the exercise of their professional duties.

On the 9th March, in Regent street, after a long and painful illness borne with examplary patience and resignation, James Denny, Esq, of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

A pamphlet has just appeared under the title of "An authentic account of Mr, Canning's Policy with respect to Portugal," and which is said to come from the pen of no less a personage than that of the late Statesman's widow *Lady Canning*, Their substance is summed in the following analysis.

"The conclusion to be drawn from the whole of this statement is this:—that, although the British Government did not suggest the grant of a Constitutional Charter to Portugal yet that from the circumstance of Sir Charles Stuart having been the bearer of the grant from its being known that the opinions of the British Ministry were in favour of its acceptance, and, above all, from their having taken upon themselves the responsibility of Sir Charles Stuart's unauthorized activity, that it behoved the British Cabinet, in honour and good faith, to give to the Portuguese Constitutionalists every moral support and countenance that was possible, consistently with the principles of policy on which the Government had declared that it would act. And further, that since it was impossible to suppose that the advocates of that Constitution in Portugal would nicely discriminate the exact quantum of encouragement given by Great Britain to the establishment of the Constitution, and that many, from a confidence of Britan's protection, had been induced to declare themselves in its favour, who but for that confidence would have hesitated to do so, it was incumbent on the British Government to stretch a point in favour of the Constitutional party, to avoid being taxed with its betrayal."

The French Ministry have ordered the *Drapeau Blanc*, the avowed organ of the Congregation, to be prosecuted for an article "on the necessity of a dissolution of the Chamber, and of selections by Ordinance." This prosecution is accompanied by another conciliatory act, in the reappointment of M. Royer Collard to the Presidency.

The preparations againt Algiers are continued with unabated activity; though the *Constitutionnel* of Monday repeals in the strongest terms what it had asserted before, that the project has been condemned, if not absolutely impracticable, at least as eminently perilous, by all the distinguished men of the two services, whom the Ministers have consulted on the subject. It says that, at a Meeting of General Officers, which was summoned by the Minister of War, this opinion was held almost universally. Nevertheless, the preparations for the expedition continue as if it had met with no opposition; at Marseilles, all the artillery, baggage, mules, &c. are to be embarked, and orders have been sent to Mentz, and other fortresses in the Northeast, to supply each a park of artillery, to be used on the occasion. On the other hand, a letter from Lisle says that the troops belonging to the regiments in garrison there, who have a year's furlough, have received notice that their services are not wanted for the present, and that they may remain at home till the expiration of their leave of absence.

12. Mr. Spring Rice's motion for a Select Committee, to inquire into the state of the poorer classes in Ireland, and the best means of improving their condition, was agreed to.

HANOVER, *March* 2.—We hear that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and family will very soon depart for England, and that he will be absent for some months.

It was understood in the City yesterday evening that, by the Roxburgh Castle, the East India Company received despatches from Bengal down to the middle of December. These despatches are stated to contain some information relative to some misunderstanding said to have arisen between the Company's agents in India and the Chinese.

LISBON, *Feb.* 27.—No amnesty has yet been published; and it is affirmed that the old Minister of the kingdom, the Conde de Basto, has positively declared he will not consent to give one, until Miguel be acknowledged King *de jure*. The Spanish Minister, at the instance of his Sovereign, has even threatened to ask his passports, unless it be granted; but the old Minister replies by asking "why Ferdinand VII. does not himself give one, his recognition *de facto* seems but a humbug, for until the King of Portugal was admitted as such by all nations, it was not to be expected that he would let loose the hundred of prisoners in catching whom had occasioned so much trouble."

A petition has been presented to His Majesty from Geo. Bryan, Esq. praying that his claim to the *Barony of Stahe* might be referred to the House of Peers, to report whether the said title be or not a Barony in fee by writ of summons, descendable to heirs general, and whether the same is or is not now in abeyance between Edward Lord Dunsany and the said Mr. Bryan. His Majesty forwarded the petition to the House of Lords, and their Lordships have ordered it to be investigated by a Committee of Previleges.

A petition presented by Laval Count Nugent and Jane Countess Nugent, his wife "Duches of Riano," has been forwarded to the Committee of Privileges of the Houses of Lords, engaged on the Lennox claim of Peerage praying that any claim or interest vested in the said Countess, and her issue, may not be prejudiced by the proceeding upon the claim of the Earl of Darnley to the Dukedom of Lennox.

Winchester, March 10—A meeting was held here this day, convened by the High Sheriff of the county, on the requisition of upward of 100 persons of the first respectability for the purpose of considering the propriety and necessity of petitioning the two Houses of Parliament to reconsider the distresses of the country, and to repeal the taxes upon malt and hops, beer, houses, and windows, as appearing to the requisitionists to be amongst those that pressed most heavily upon the middle and lower classes of the people, and to add to that distress so generally admitted to prevail throughout the kingdom.

C. Neeld, Esq. the residuary legatee of the late Mr. Rundal, and inheritor of the great portion of his immense property, took his seat last night in the Houses of Commons, for the Borough of Gatton.

Dublin, March 9—Yesterday, in pursuance of a requisition to the Lord Mayor, a Post Assembly of the Corporation was held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general subject of the Poor Laws, as regards the interests of this country. After a good deal of discussion the following resolution was agreed to, with only one dissentient voice:—

Resolved.—That the establishment of Poor Laws would be most blighting and injurious to Ireland—subversive of what little industry yet remains among the working classes—dissipating the property and principles of the middling orders of society, and in the end will prove a source of destructive destitution to the paupers themselves.

It was also agreed that a petition, grounded upon the above resolution, should be presented to parliament,

Portsmouth, March 10.—Wind S. E.—Arrived the Roxburgh Castle, Denny, Bengal sailed December 8 and passed St. Helena, January 31.

13. The House of Commons was occupied last night on Sir J. Graham's Motion for a vote of censure on the manner in which the office of Treasurer of the Navy has been filled up. On division the Motion was lost by a majority of 98; the numbers being 188 against 90.

Died, on Friday, the 12th March, at his house in Pall-mall East, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, after a long and painful illness.

DOVER, MARCH 11.—His Royal Highness Prince Leopold is expected to embark from hence for Calais, on Sunday, on his way to Paris, and it is said he will be received by the Authorities with the usual honours paid to Crown heads.

17. Mr. E. D. DAVENPORT introduced last night his proposed motion for an inquiry into the State of the Country, by referring all the Petitions which have been presented on the subject to a Committee of the whole House. The most material features of the Debate were the speeches of Mr. Ward and Mr. Herries, which are extremely encouraging, and afford a well-grounded hope of returning prosperity. Mr. Herries read to the House several communications of recent date from the principal manufacturing towns, all of which were of a highly gratifying nature. They announced an increasing demand and a general revival of trade in Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other places of equal importance; and when it is added that these favourable statements have been received by the Right Honorable Gentleman from the most extensive manufacturers of the several towns abovementioned, no person, we should think, will hesitate to place confidence in them, or refuse to receive them as indications, at least, that better times are at hand, if not that the distress is actually disappearing. One of the letters stated that numerous residences are now building for the labouring classes in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c., and are upon a considerably better and more commodious construction than heretofore. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in the conclusion of his speech, took occasion to observe that Government is now directing its attention to the establishment of a secure system of local banking; though it has as yet come to no definite resolution. We think that a subject of higher importance to the country could not engage the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers; and it is sincerely to be hoped that some system may be devised, combining all the advantages of the former without the evils or danger which have been so severely experienced. Such a system, by facilitating money transactions, and establishing credit upon a secure foundation, would probably satisfy those who are at present so clamorous for a depreciation of the currency, since their ultimate object would be attained, though not brought about by the pernicious measure which they now desire to see adopted. Sir C. Burrell, moved as an amendment that a Select Committee should be appointed. The question was put, but no division took place,

nd it was agreed to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Thursday.

In the House of Lords Earl DARNLEY questioned the Duke of Wellington as to whether His Majesty's Government had any plan in contemplation relative to the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland. The noble Duke replied in the negative, but added that measures were in progress in Ireland for affording relief to the sick and aged, providing for natural children, and giving employment to the poor.

A Common Council was held yesterday to consider of reducing the allowances to the Lord Mayor, the several Committees, and the Officers of the Corporation, which have raised since the year 1797, and whose duties and services have not been increased in proportion to the appreciation of the currency in which they are paid. After some discussion, the subject was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Chabert's Antidote.—According to previous announcement, the *Fire King*, yesterday again exhibited in public at No. 26, St. James's street. His bills announced that he would himself take oxalic acid, phosphorus, together with boiling oil, besides which he would entertain the company with numerous experiments, and conclude with exhibiting the antidote to prussic acid. At a quarter past three he commenced his operations, and after two or three experiments of but little interest, he brought forward a flask, of sweet oil, of which he swallowed two table spoonsfuls, at 340 degrees with much *sang froid*. He next devoured a quantity of phorphorus: and on being asked by a Gentleman present why he did not take the antidote, he replied that if he took it three hours afterwards, it would have the effect of counteracting the poison. Finally a dog was subjected to the prussic acid ordeal, the antidote being as before dashed down his throat, after he had begun to stagger. He was only slightly affected. The company expressed themselves well satisfied with the result of the exhibition.

CROWN OFFICE.—*March 16,—Member returned to serve in this Present Parliament.*—County of Essex.—Thomas Gardiner Bramston, of Skreens, in Roxwell, in the county of Essex Esq. in the room of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, deceased.

18. A numerous Deputation, including a number of Members of the House of Commons, among whom were Sir Thomas Baring, Sir Hugh Inglis Sir M. S. Stewart, Mr. Baton, Mr. Archibald Campbell, and Mr. J. Campbell, attended at the Treasury yesterday, and had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the British American claims.

The Ellenborough Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed yesterday.

DUBLIN, MARCH 11—A requisition has been signed for calling a meeting of the citizens of Dublin to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Act disfranchising the Forty Shilling Freeholders. The Meeting assembles on Monday next.

19. In the French Chamber of Deputies an Address hostile to the Government had been carried by a majority of 281 to 111. It, couched in decided terms, asserting that there is no concurrence between the policy of Ministers and public opinion. The Administration have however as yet performed no act by which the character of their policy can be known; the opposition therefore is founded upon mere vague distrust or some indefinable antipathy. It is difficult to conjecture under these circumstances what course will be adopted by the King or his Ministers; but upon whatever grounds the opposition may be founded, if it even originate simply in love of change, the decided tone assumed, and the formidable majority which carried the address, appear to be conclusive of the temper of the Chamber. The alternatives therefore for his Majesty are, to conciliate the Deputies by any concession they may require to dismiss his Ministers, or lastly to dissolve the Chamber.

From Vienna, under the date of March 7, we are informed by the Official Gazette that an English Courier had passed through that city, on his way to Constantinople, with news that the Plenipotentiaries of the Three Powers parties to the Treaty of London, had in their conferences from the 4th to the 26th of February, finally decided on the affairs of Greece, and had named Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, to be Sovereign and Hereditary Prince of Greece.

Both Houses of Parliament were last night occupied upon the same important subject; the distresses of the Country. In the House of Lords a motion for a select Committee was made by the Duke of Richmond, the principal ... of whose speech was the great increase ... papers at the present time in many of the ... al manufacturing towns, as compared ... number in 1826, a year of great de... At first sight the statements made ... Duke appear to open a more ... ct of our internal condition, than ... sideration will allow us to ack... s not shewn that the increase ... een progressive for a se... therefore warranted ... nentation occured during ... the extraordinary se... ly sufficient to ac... ngs. With regard to ... notorious that the ... r of applicants to ... mainly caused ... on, Earl Ba... demonstrated ... speech, ...

the endless variety of subjects to which a committee, ostensibly investigating simply the causes of distress, must successively turn its attention. The motion was ultimately lost by a majority of 141 to 61; but though the Noble Duke failed in his immediate object, his proposition elicited a debate which was of the highest interest. In the House of Commons the adjourned debate on Mr. E. Davenport's motion was resumed, and after several Members had delivered their opinions, it was again adjourned to this day, when the House will probably come to a decision.

The English expedition to the Arctic Pole (says the *Moniteur*) has safely reached the 67th degree of north latitude, The steam-boat has traversed the most dangerous seas of the globe; but, wishing to touch at the coast of Spitzbergen, she was overtaken by a violent gale of wind, which carried away her main-top-mast. She was however refitted.

Authentic accounts from Greece, first week in February, state that Prince CAPOD' ISTRIA to be busily employed in taking measures to counteract the order of things contemplated by the Three Great Powers. He had appointed a Committee of the Senate to prepare a draught of a New Constitution to be submitted, to the National Assembly; but as the views of the Three Powers to whom Greece owes her regeneration had become in some degree known the President experienced considerable reluctance to enter into its projects, those to whom he directed himself. In fact, the intrigues of this individual cannot produce any permanent consequence, and will not even have the effect of embarrassing the arrangements decided on by the Great Contracting Parties.

20. The debate on Mr. Davenport's motion was resumed last night and after considerable discussion, adjourned for the third time.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* of the 13th contains the Protocol of a Conference held on the 4th January at the Foreign office, Downing-street, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The three Plenipotentiaries adopted unanimously the following clauses:—

1 That an armistice shall be established.

2 That Greece shall be independent.

3 That the limits, according to the wish of Porte, shall be from the mouth of the Aspropotamus to the Gulf of Zeitouni; Negropont, the Islands of the Devil and the Cyclades being included.

4 The Government of Greece monarchial and hereditary.

5 A reciprocal amnesty shall be proclaimed by the Ottoman and Grecian Government.

5 Each of the three Courts shall have the faculty of guaranteeing this arrangement.

7 The effect of the acts of the guarantee shall be decided hereafter.

8 The settlement of the frontiers will be made by the Commissoners of the three Powers.

Cork, March 15.—The three persons charged with the Doneraile conspiracy, who were remanded from last Commission, in consequence of the disagreement of the Jury, will be the first placed on their trial. All the legal forces of the Crown will be in requisition to conduct the prosecution. Four men, you are aware, were found guilty and sentenced to death; but their execution has been postponed to the 15th of April, and it is believed their fate depends on the issue of the present trial. The relatives of the prisoners are making great exertions to obtain the legal assistance of Mr. O'Connell, whose timely arrival last year gave such an unexpected turn to the proceedings.

Lord Doneraile has been unanimously elected a Representative Peer for Ireland, in the room of the late Marquis of Headfort.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Lord Ellenborough's divorce Bill was last night read a first time in the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir George Clerk. The motion was acquiesced in without note or comment.

A petition to the Legislature to submit some other mode of punishment in lieu of death for forgery, is now receiving signatures in this city.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

Mr. O'Connell last night presented a petition from the electors of Waterford, complaining that Lord Geo. Beresford had been unduly returned for that place. The House ordered an election Committee to be ballotted for, to try its merits of Tuesday, April 27.

Lord Somerhill has given notice that, on the 23d instant, he will submit a motion "respecting the affair at Terceira."

The weavers' petition has been forwarded to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and as an evidence of the apathy existing in that body, only about 4,500 signatures have been obtained. It would appear that they have lost all hope of bettering their condition. Parkhead, Bridgeton, and a number of other populous districts, have scarcely returned a name. A correspondent adds that, owing to their want of apparel to go to Church on Sundays, it is common for them to meet at their firesides, and condole each other on their distressed condition.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

21. We regret to announce the death of Sir Robert Townshend Farquhar, Bart., which occured after an illness of four days, on Tuesday last, at his residence on Richmond Terrace Whitehall. Sir Robert, who was the second son of the late Sir Walter Farquhar, was originally appointed Governor of Mauritius and Bourbon, on the capture of those islands in the year 1810, which office he held for nearly eleven years. On his final return to England he became a Director of the East India Company, and sat in Parliament for Newtown, and at the time of his death represented Hythe. In fulfilling the difficult task of administering the government of a newly conquered colony, Sir Robert was eminently successful; by pursuing the mild conciliatory system so congenial to his disposition and feelings, he established a confidence, and inspired an affection and esteem for the English character amongst the inhabitants, which were most desirable; and when he quited his government, he carried with him the regards and regrets of the whole island.

Sir Robert Farquhar was married in 1809, and has left one son, who succeeds him in the baronetcy, to which he was advanced in the year 1821.

We regret to announce also the death of Sir Edmund Nagle, which took place last week at East Molesy, in Surry. Sir Edmund was a Knight Commander of the Bath, and has long been distinguished by his kindness of heart and gaiety of disposition. He was supposed to have partaken greatly of the friendship of his Sovereign, in whose house-hold he held the office of Groom of the Bedchamber. Sir Edmund was in his 73d year.

Mr. John Forbes, Mr. Mankinnon, Mr. Shauk, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. H. W. Hobhouse, are Candidates, for the Seat in the East India Direction, become vacant by the death of Sir R. Farquhar.

22. A letter from Lady Byron to Mr. Moore containing a full explanation of the circumstances relating to her seperation from Lord Byron, appears in this day's Morning Post, [which will be given in a future paper.]

IRELAND.

FATAL DUEL.

(*Extract of a Letter from Dublin, March 18.*)

A duel, which will be attended with fatal consequences, took place this morning, at the rear of Richmond Barracks, a short distance from town. The cause of quarrel, as I have heard it, is as follows:—Mr. Standish Steiner O'Grady, son of Mr. Edward O'Grady, Chairman of the county of Waterford, and nephew of the Chief Baron, was riding on horseback yesterday, when, on turning the corner of Dawson-street, at Morrison's Hotel, his horse came in contact with a cabriolet, in which Captain Smith, of the 32d Regiment, was driving; and, in order to dissengage himself, he struck the cabriolet horse with a stick. when Captain Smith, it is said, turned round and struck Mr. O'Grady violently several times with a whip, and immediately drove off. Mr. O'Grady followed and demanded the address of his assailant, who replied, "If you wish to know the name of the Gentleman who flogged you, it is Captain Smith." Mr. O'Grady, in a short time afterwards, sent a message by Lieutenant Macnamara, and a meeting was appointed for this morning. The parties were on the ground at six o'clock, and on the first fire Mr. O'Grady was mortally wounded in the groin. He instantly fell, and was removed into Richmond Barracks, where the Surgeon General attended, but upon examining the wound pronounced that it was fatal. Mr. William O'Grady, brother to the unfortunate gentleman, was arrested yesterday evening, at his house in Stephen's-green, in mistake for him, and was kept in custody all night at College street Police-office, where the Surgeon General called this morning, after returning from Richmond Barracks, and acquainted him with the disastrous result of the duel. Mr. Standish O'Grady, who was a commissioner of Bankrupts, was, I have heard, a young Gentleman of inoffensive habits. Captain Smiths family reside at Balintrol, in Queen's County. The calimitous event has excited a great sensation throughout the city.

HALF PAST TWO O'CLOK. Mr. O'Grady still lingers in much agony, but there is no hope of his recovery. Another version of the quarrel is mentioned, which represents the conduct of the parties in a different view from what I have stated, but I believe the account given you is pretty correct.

Pursuant to sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, *Robert Emond* was on Wednesday morning executed for the murder of Mrs. Franks and her daughter, at the head of Liberton's Wynd.—*Glasgow Courier.*

(FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE, MARCH 17.)

This mornnig the 62d Regiment, quartered in this garrison received a route to embark at Cork for Chatham, thence to Madras. The head quarters move on Monday, four companies on Tuesday, and three on Wednesday.

23. DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.—Mr. HUME wished to know when the remainder of the Deccan prize money would be distributed, as great anxiety prevailed upon the subject?

Mr. ABBUTHNOT said that in 1826 a large distribution had taken place, but upon the subject being in that year referred to the Treasury it was found necessary to refer the prize list to India for further information. Above eight hundred thousand pounds had been distributed, and as it was found that several of the natives of India had several claims, delay became a matter of necessity. In the course of two or three months the case would be more fully heard by the King in Council, when a further distribution would take place. He need only add that the money not distributed was at present in the Bank of India at Calcutta at 5 per cent on which state it would remain till its final distribution. The East India Company had acted in a most liberal manner.

The French Chambers have been prorogued to the 1st of September. The adoption of this judicious course involves no financial difficulties, the supplies being voted a year in advance while the refractory are allowed time to moderate their turbulence by calmly reflecting on the consequences of obstinate and unreasonable opposition.

FRANCE.

PROROGATION OF THE CHAMBERS.—"*Paris, March 19.*" The President took the Chair at one o'clock.

"The agitation that prevailed was so great that it was not without difficulty that silence could be obtained.

"The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of the Marine were introduced, and took their seats on the Ministerial Bench. The former opened his port folio, took out a paper, ascended the tribune, delivered the paper to the President, and then returned to his place.

"The President—'Gentlemen, the Minister of the Interior has placed in my hands a Proclamation of the King, which I am about to read.' (Profound silence.)—The Proclamation was couched in the following terms:—

"'CHARLES, by the Grace of GOD &c.

"'The Session of the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of the Deputies of the Departments, is prorogued to the 1st of September next.

"'The present proclamation shall be carried to the Chamber of Deputies by our Minister of the Interior and of the Marine.

"'Given at Paris, at the Palace of the Tuileries, March 19, A. D. 1830, and in the 6th year of our reign. (Signed) "'CHARLES.

"'By the King,

"'The Minister of the Interior,

(Signed) "'MONTBEL.

"The President continued—Gentlemen, according to the terms of the law the Chamber must instantly separate.'

"Upon uttering these words the President left the Chair. Cries of Vive le Roi! immediatly proceeded from the extreme Droite, and were repeated upon the benches of the Droite, the centre Droite, and a part of the centre Gauche. The Deputies of the Droite waved their hats and clapped their hands; the Gauche maintained silence, and several Hon. Deputies laughed on seeing the agitation of those opposite to them.

"The shout of 'Vive le Roi! having died away, several Deputies of the Gauche exclaimed 'Vive la Charte!' upon which those of the Droite drowned their voices with reiterated cries of 'Vive le Roi!'

"A gentleman, about 40 years of age, and wearing an order who was in one of the Tribunes Reserves above the Cote Droit, learned over, and said in a distinct voice, Messieurs Vive le Roi, et la Charte.!'

"M. De Lepine exclaimed 'a bas la Tribune!' This exclamation gave rise to some remonstrances, but the Members separated, and the galleries were then cleared without difficulty.

"As the Hon. Deputies left the House, they were surrounded by numerous inquirers, all anxious to learn the result of the sitting.

"The Chamber of Peers likewise assembled at one o'clock. After the minutes of the last sitting had been read and adopted, the Prince de Polignac delivered to the Chancellor the Royal Proclamation which the latter read, and the Chamber immediately separated."

HAMBURG, *March 13.—Extract of a letter (received yesterday) from Leghorn, Feb. 26,* —Notice was yesterday given by the Government to the merchants of this city, that by a convention between England, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, the piratical States of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algeirs are to destroyed and with the assent of the PORTE to be assigned to the Pacha of EGYPT. Thus Morocco would be the only Barbary State remaining, and the flags of all nations, would be then probably free in the Mediterranean.

Mr. R. GRANT's motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of the Jews comes on this evening, immediately preceding the adjourned debate. No serious opposition is expected, for independently of the plain justice of the measure, it is one to which no fair objections can be taken after the important concessions which have been made to other classes.

An Association, with a capital of six millions of florins, has been formed in Holland, for draining the celebrated Lake at Harlam—it covers 50,000 acres, the effect of an inundation two centuries ago.

In the House of Lords last night the Lord Chancellor spoke at great length on the subject of "the improvement of the law," as directed by his Majesty at the commencement of this Session.

A new writ has been ordered for Hythe, in the room of Sir Robert T. Farquhar, deceased.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday March 21.—Arrived the Pomona, from Bombay.

DEAL, March 21.—Wind S. W.—Put back the Castle Huntly, and most of the outward bound which sailed yesterday.

FALMOUTH, March 20.—Wind W. Arrived yesterday the Sandwich packet, from Lisbon, sailed on the 9th of March. The Sandwich brings an account of the death of the Marquis of Chaves, and of the execution of six men, at Lisbon, for robbing the churches.

Died on Sunday, in Tavistock-square, Lieut.-Colonel Gascoyne, late of the East India Company's Service.

24. *The Money Market.—City Tuesday Evening* the 23d—The Consol Market at the commencement of business was brisk, this morning and the price for the Account was done at 99⅛, but the Market subsequently became heavy and the quotation receded to 92⅞. At the close of the Market the price was 92⅞.

In our Foreign Stock Market the speculation has not been to any extent, Russian Bonds closed at 110¼ Portuguese at 59¼, Spanish at 14¾. In South American Bonds there is very little to notice, Mexican left off at 30½ ⅛, Brazilian, at and Chilian at 26¼ ⅞.

VIENNA, MARCH 12—Metallinques 103⅜. Four per Cents. 97 11 16; Bank Shares, 1,338.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Gazette Press, No. 10, Military, Square, by THOMAS RIGBY, where all Communications addressed to the Editor are received.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

...ery,
... of

GUY MANNERING ;

In the course of the piece the following Songs, Glees, Duetts, &c. will be introduced.

GLEE.—" The wind whistles cold."
Do.—" The fox jumpt over the parson's gate·
AIR.—" O Slumber my darling."
GLEE & CHORUS.—" The Chough and Crow."
AIR.—" Scots wha hae."
DUETT.—" Without a companion what's life."
SERENADE.—" Come shining forth my dearest."
SONG.—" Follow him, nor danger fe ar."
GLEE & DANCE.—" Come fill the glsas."
FINALE.—" There's nae luck about the hose."

A new Song will also be introduced in substitution of " Be mine, dear maid."

After the Opera the admired Petit-comedy of

CHARLES THE SECOND:

OR

THE MERRY MONARCH.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre on Wednesday the 28th and Thursday the 29th instant.

Boxes......	Rs 8	Pit......	Rs 6
Upper Boxes	4	Gallery......	2

☞ The drama of *Fatality*, has been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the great length of the Opera, and the short ti me allowed for its preparation,

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES ROUND BACON deceased, late a Cornet in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

THAT NARRAIN SUNDERJEE has contracted with PURMANUND TOPIDASS to mortgage his dwelling House No. 8. situated without the Fort of Bombay in new Pallow Street called Curvad, any person or persons having right thereto, he, she, or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said mortgagee Purmanund Topidass within 20 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 21st day of July, 1830.

જાહેર • ખબર *

ખબર • હીરાંથી • આપીએ છીએ • નારાએણ શુનદરજી • પોતાનું • રેહવાનું • ઘર • આંક • (૮) આ • વાલું • પરમાજંદ • તોપીદાશને • ગીરવી • આ પવાનું • સાટું • કરીઉં છે * ફિર • શ્રી • મુમબઈ નાં • બાહેરકોટ • નવા • પાલવાઉપર • કરવાડ • મોહોલામાં છે * ફિર • ઉપર • કહેલ • મુલી • આ થવાં • મુલીઓના • દાવો • પોંહોચતા • હોએ તો તેમણી • અથવા • મુલીઓએ • ઉપર • કહેલા ગીરવી • લેનાર • પરમાંનંદ • તાપીદાશને • આજ થી • દીન • ૨૦ ની • મુદતમાં • જાહેર • કરેવી નહી તો • તેહનો • દાવો • રદબાતલ • થાશે *

તારીખ • ૨૧ મી • જુલાઈ • ૧૮૩૦

THAT SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of Camp Equipage of every description together with the component parts thereof, for *two years* from the 1st August 1830 to 31st July 1832; will be received at the Asst. Commissary General's Office until 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 27th Instant.—The Tenders to specify in words the rate per cent below the present contract prices, at which the several description of Tents; and component parts thereof will be supplied: Lists descriptive of the Camp Equipage together with the present contract rates may be seen and obtained at the Asst. Commissary General's Office daily; between the hours of 10 and 5 o'Clock.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender; and no Tender will be received which does not specify a particular rate below those of the present contract.

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Comy. Genl.

BOMBAY,
ASSIST. COM GENL'S. OFFICE,
12th July, 1830.

NOTICE.

THAT separate SEALED TENDERS *for* the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES *for one year* from the 1st. August 1830 to 31st July 1831 will be received at the 2nd Assist. Comy. General's Office until 12 o'Clock on Monday the 26th Instant.

Lists No. 1 to 5 of the various articles required, may be seen and obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.

The articles are to be furnished according to Musters hereof deposited in the Commissariat Office.

No reason will be assigned *for* the rejection of any Tender.

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Com. Genl.

BOMBAY,
ASSIST. COM. GENL'S. OFFICE,
16th July, 1830.

NOTICE.

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat office until 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 28th Instant, for the supply of Cold drawn Castor Oil to the Medical Store Department for one year from the 1st August 1830, to 31st July 1831. The oil is required to be of the best description and agreeably to a muster of that article deposited in the Assistant Commissary General's Office. The Tenders to state the rate per Bombay Maund of 28lbs. at which the supply will be made, for the fulfilment of which a deposit will be required.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Comy. Genl.

BOMBAY,
ASSIST. COM. GENL'S OFFICE,
15th July, 1830.

TO LET:

THAT commodious FAMILY HOUSE, adjoining Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Office, and fronting the old Government House premises. Entry immediately. For particulars enquire of MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT the Gazette Office, a few Copies of Lithographed BLANK PRICE CURRENTS, well adapted for Merchants Offices, during the non-publication of the "Bombay Price Current and Commercial Register."

PRICE PER DOZEN, Rs (3) THREE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

THAT a petition has been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, by HENRY BOWYER CAMPBELL, a Lieutenant in the first Grenadier Regiment of the Bombay Native Infantry, and now a prisoner in the Jail of Bombay praying for the benefit of the Act. 9. Geo. IV Cap. 73.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

Bombay, 16*th July*, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

THAT Lieut. HENRY BOWYER CAMPBELL, *Insolvent*, has filed in my Office a Schedule of his Debts, Estate and Effects.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
17th July, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

THAT the matter of the petition of KHOTT FUCKROODEEN MAHOMED ALLY, an *Insolvent*, is to be heard before the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, on the first Monday in August next (2d day of August) at 10 o'Clock forenoon.

JOHN CAW;
Clerk

BOMBAY,
19th July, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

THAT the Matter of the Petition of HENRY BOYER CAMPBELL an *Insolvent* is to be heard before the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, on the first Monday in August next (2d day of August) at 10 o'Clock forenoon.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
19th July, 1830.

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA;

Milliner; Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6, Govt. Place.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify that MR. JOSEPH AINSWORTH FIELDING is authorized to sign and act for their Firm per Procuration.

SHOTTON & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT the Gazette office, a few Copies of a Lithographed Form of Morning Reports for the Hon'ble Compy's Foot Artillery, ordered by a Gentleman of that Corps, and which have not been called for.—on Foolscap Paper.

THE NEW BOMBAY

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ALL orders for Work and Letters addressed to the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep*, and *Charles Barber Palmer*, Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of PALMER and Co. INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June, 1830.

શ્રી • કરજદારોની • નાતવાન • દેવાદારોને • છુટકારો • કરનારી • કોરટ *

જાંન • પાલમર • તથા • વીલીઅમ • પરીનશેપ • તથા • જારજ • અલેકઝાંનડર પરીનશેપ • તથા • ચારલીશ • બારબર પાલમર • વેપારીઓ • તથા • આડતીઆઓ • મી • લોકો • પાલમર • તથા • કુમપનીને • નામેનો • વેપાર • ચલાવતા હતા • તે • નાતવાન • દેવાદાર • થએા • તે • બાબત *

તારીખ • ૧૫ મી • મે • ગીઆ • મહીનાની • હને • નામદાર • શેર • એડવરડ • રાઈઆન શુ • પરીમ • કોરટનો • નાઈટ • જશટીશની • આગલ • કોરટ • બેઠી • હતી • તેમાંથી • હુકમ • કીધો છે જે • એ • ઉપર • કહેલા • નાતવાન • દેવાદારોની • અરજી • તથા • હીશાબ • ઉપર • કહેલા • કોરટમાં • નોંધેલો છે • તે • બાબત • ફ • ઉપર • કહેલી • કોરટમાં • મંગળવારે • તારીખ • ૪ થી • જાંનેવારી • ૧૮૩૧ • ને • દીને • બપોરના • શાંભળશે *

ખબર • હીરાંથી • આપીએ છીએ *

ફ • શાંભળવાનું • ઉપર • કહેલી • તારીખે • શાંભળશે • તથા • ફ • ઉપર • કહેલા • નાતવાન • દેવાદારોના • માંગનારાઓ • તથા • બીજાઓ • જે કોઈનો • લાગ • ઉનાઓની • માલ • મીલકત • ઉપર • પોંચતો • હોએ તો • તેનાઓને • જાણ • કરીએ છે • ફ • ઉપર • કહેલી • કોરટમાં • પોતે • હાજર • થાએ • અગર • પોતાના • વકીલને • મોકલે *

કોરટનો • હુકમથી
પી — ઓહેનલાન •
એકજામીનર •

એકજામીનરની • આપીશ •
તારીખ • ૫ મી • જુન • ૧૮૩૦

श्री

कलकत्यानधील दुबळ करणी त्यांचे ऐकण्या बदलचे कचेरीमध्ये आनपालमर व उइलम प्रनसेप वै जाज अलेक झेंडर प्रैनसेप व चारलिस बारबर पालमर हे व्यापरी वै साऊकार आलि पालमर एंडकं पेनीया नावाने पेडो घालुन सारख्या भागीने उद्योग करितात हे कणाइत जाले आहत या बाबतित

जाहिरात

सदरीं आज्ञा जाली आहे त्या प्रमाणे ह्यांचा विचार केला जाइल त्यासाव त्या कृणाइतांचे मागणार आणि त्यांच्या मालम त्यावर ज्याचा दावा दखल असेल त्या सर्वांस ह्या पत्रावरून कळविलें जात आहे कीं सदरहू कोडतांत नेमलेल्या वेळेवर त्यांनी खुद यावे किंवा आपले मुखत्यार वकील पाठवून द्यावे हें वर्तमान तपासणाराच्या आफिसांतुन निघालें आहे तारिख ५ जुन सन १८३०

काडताचे हुकुमेवरून

१ पी. वो. हेनल साहेब इक्झामिनर सहि

On MONDAY next the 26th Inst.

Frith Bomanjee and Co

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CHINA—WARE, &c.

OF

Capt. Pepper,

AT HIS RESIDENCE ON THE

BREACH ROAD.

And on FRIDAY Next.

THEY WILL DISPOSE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

Mr. Benton,

AT HIS RESIDENCE GIERGAUM

COMPRISING neat and Elegant Articles of Furniture, Glass, Plate and Plated Ware, a well known fast trotting Buggy Horse, and Acheen Pony and a London built Buggy.

Further particulars will speedily be published.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading, do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

AT NOON,

A Smart High Caste Arab Gelding fit for Saddle or Buggy, and any other Horses or Cattle that may offer.

AND

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

AT NOON,

By order of the Common Assignee they will sell by Public Auction in a Godown near their premises. The following goods the property of "*Hurgovand Callianjee*" an Insolvent viz.—73 Chests of Cassia—52 Boxes China Paper—6 Bags Hartal—a quantity of Cotton Yarn—126 Bags soft Sugar—88 Tubs Sugar Candy—A quantity of Beetle Nut—Allum, Gum Benjamin—Silk—Scales and Weights, China Fire Works, &c. &c.

TERMS CASH.

And the Goods cleared within 3 days of the day of Sale, or resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser who will forfeit all advantages.

A COURSE OF SERMONS,

PREACHED AT

MARGARET'S CHAPEL, BATH,

IN THE YEARS, 1826—1829:

BEING

A PRACTICAL AND SPIRITUAL COMMENTARY

ON THE

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION

IN ONE VOLUME, 8vo. PRICE ONE GUINEA.

BY THE

REV. HARVEY MARRIOTT,

MINISTER OF MARGARET'S CHAPEL, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KENYON

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will receive the names of Subscribers to the above work.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE,

500 TONS,

WILLIAM WILSON,

COMMANDER.

To SAIL 1ST SEPTEMBER,



HAS Superior accommodations for Passengers, and Carries a Surgeon.

For Particulars Apply to Captain WILSON, on board, or to RITCHIE, FINLAY, and CO.

Rampart Row, 19th July, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 5TH JUNE, 1830,

Mr. W. Ogilvy, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at Belah.

Mr. D. Home, Principal Assistant to the Collector of Furruckabad.

Government Securities.

BUY. Prem.	JUNE 20, 1830.	SELL Prem.
26 0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis
Dis. 0 12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis.
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	0

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 25th, The English brig Nandi, T. Hawkins, from Liverpool 4th Feb.

June, the wife of Mr. George Fortunatas Smith, of a Son.

MADRAS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Some Noblemen and Gentlemen have had an interview with the Duke of Wellington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the proposed formation of a "County Bank of England," which has been projected by them as likely to assist in relieving the distress of the country. It is meant that the establishment shall be fixed in London as its head quarters, and from thence set on foot new branch banks in various parts of the Country. The result of the interview has not yet transpired. The following Gentlemen composed the Deputation, viz :—

The Earl of Darnley, Lord Althrop, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Sir Henry Parnell, the Hon. Mr. Liddell, Mr. Tennyson, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Mr. Joplin.

The answer was we believe in substance, that the Government had the subject already under consideration; but as it involved other great interests, all that the Ministers could then say was, that the opinions and wishes which it was the object of the Deputation to convey should receive the best attention of Government.

Mails from France and Germany arrived yesterday. The commuications with Constantinople, by the route of Hungary, have of late been very active, in consequence, doubtless, of the negotiations about the settlement of Greece. Report states that the Sultan has some idea of following the example of his intelligent vassal Mahomet Ali, and of calling together Deputies from the principal towns and provinces, to deliberate on public affairs, at Constantinople. In Wallachia and Moldavia steps are taking to give a regular form to the military force of the Principalities, as well as to make an arrangement with the Porte in regard to the navigation of the Danube, which will, it is hoped, be little impeded by the payment of tolls, or detention at frontier Custom-houses. Letters from Alexandria, of the 10th ult. state that the cotton crops, though greatly injured in autumn by the inundation of the Nile, will still amount to 80,000 bales. Shipping, it seems, is in demand; and the case being the same in ports nearer home, we may be allowed to hope for a removal of a part, at least, of the complaints of our shipping interest. The king of Bavaria set out from his capital on a journey to Italy, on the 15th inst.

The *Courier Francaise* states, on the authority of private letters from Leghorn, dated on the 8th of this month, that Lord Cochrane was on the point of embarking for Terceira, where he was to take the command of an expedition meditated by the Emperor Don Pedro against Portugal.—*Madras Govt. Gaz, Supt.*

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31	..... Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29	..... Do.
New Ditto.....	¼	..... Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—July 3d, Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hodson, from Nizagapatam 6th, and Coringa 14th June.

Do. H. C. Ship London, T, Smith, from London 29th March.

Do. 5th, Bark Eleanor, R, H. D. Towle, from Coringa 22d June, and Masulipatam 1st July.

DEPARTURES.—July 2d, Brig Frederica, T. S. Venerosity, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam

Do. 3rd H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan, for the Northern Ports and Calcutta.

Do. Bark Jean Laure, C. Langlois for Mauritius.

Do. 4th. Ship General Palmer, W. Thomas, for London.

Do. 5th. Bark Eleanor, R. H. D. Towle, for Pondicherry.

Do. 6th, H. M. Ship Comet, A. A. Sandilands on a Cruize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On the 28th June at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Perreira, George Vandriel, to Miss Maria, eldest Daughter of Mr. William Raulim.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday the 4th Instant, the Lady of S. Crawford, Esq. of a Son.

In Fort St. George on the 1st Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 3d July the Lady of Captain Godfrey, Dep. Assist. Quar. Mas. General, of a Son.

At Black Town on the 3d Instant, Mrs. C. Cornkill, of Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Sunday the 4th Instant, the infant Son of S. Crawford, Esq.

At Ootacomund, on the 2d July, Elizabeth, Daughter of the late Colonel Macleod of St, Kilda.

On the 5th Instant, in Fort St. George, Mary, the wife of Lieut. G. O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance, aged 33 years,

At Madras, on the 6th Instant, Elizabeth, Jane aged 15 months, only Daughter of Mr. Lowry,

pon[illegible]
instant[illegible]
you off, we do not want to touch you; let Rajah's men come and we will fight *them.*"—*Sup. to the Courier, July 20.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, 16th July, 1830.

No. 256 of 1830.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointment is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Brigade Major W. Wylie, to take charge of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's Office at Sholapore from the date of the departure of Lieut. F. De L. Hoste from the station on sick Certificate.

No. 257 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the payment of the Stipends of the out Penioners of Chelsea Hospital, a Roll of which was published under date the 12th Instant (No. 250) commence from the 1st of July 1830.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Actg. Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London..... at 6 months sight 1/ 9¾
Bengal..... at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 5. 10
China..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY, 1830.

The Extraordinary *Gazette*, we issued on Monday, has put our readers in possession of the most important heads of intelligence received from England by the late arrivals both here and at Madras, and in to-day's paper we proceed to give in detail, the subjects it is only possible, slightly to allude to in a paper of that description.

Debret's Peerage gives us the following information respecting our newly appointed Governor, the Earl of CLARE.

"John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, Viscount Fitzgibbon, Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Lord Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, co. Devon, in that of the United Kingdom; *born* 2 June 1792, succeeded his father, John, the late earl, 28 Jan. 1802; *married*, 13 April 1826, Elizabeth-Julia-Georgianna, da. of the late lord Gwydir, and of lady Willoughby, of Eresby.

The family of *Fitzgibbon*, the chief of which was styled the White Knight, otherwise *Clangibbon*, is descended from the Fitzgeralds, barons Offaley, progenitors of the great houses of *Kildare* and *Desmond*; from the same origin are descended the Knights of *Glin*, and the Valley, and the Knights of *Kerry*, otherwise the Black Knights. These titles were conferred by the earl of Desmond, as a count Palatine, on junior branches of the house of Fitzgerald; in the like manner as Hugh Lupus, the earl of Chester, created his inferior barons.

The elder branch of the Fitzgibbons terminated in an heiress, who carried the state to the Kingston family; as thus described by Smith, in his history of Cork, vol. i., p. 45; viz. "The White Knight, otherwise styled *Clan-Gibbon*, was descended from Gislebert, or Gilbert, called by the Irish Gibbon, the eldest son, by a 2d wife, of John Fitz-Gerald, ancestor of the houses of Kildare and Desmond: they had large possessions in this territory, a part of which is now the estate of the right hon. the lord baron of Kingston, whose grandfather, sir John King, was, 4 Sept. 1660, so created by king Charles II. The 1st lord *m.* Catharine, da of sir William Fenton, knt., and dame Margaret FitzGibbon, his wife, sole heiress to the family of the White Knights."

Thomas Fitzgibbon, of Ballylander, co.

[illegible]rry, Esq. ancestor of the earls of Clare, representative of the collateral male line of the White Knights, assigned his estate to Lord Kingston, for its better protection from the forfeitures then directed against the families of Roman Catholics; but his lordship and Mr. Fitzgibbon shortly after died, both leaving infant families; and as no legal re-assignment of the estate was perfected, it was never recovered. His son, John Fitzgibbon, M. D., was father of Thomas Fitzgibbon, of Ballyseeda, co. Limerick, who left issue four sons; viz. 1. John; 2 *Patrick*; 3. *Thomas*; 4. *Gibbon*

John Fitzgibbon, of Mount Shannon, co. Limerick, Esq, eldest son of Thomas *b.* 1708, was called to the bar 1731, at which he practised with eminent success, on his entering the profession of the law, he published, "Notes of Cases determined at Westminster," the accuracy of which was admitted by Lord chancellor Hardwicke: 1777. he published "An Essay on Commerce;" 1768, he was returned to Parliament for James-town, and afterwards for Newcastle, co, Limerick; he *m.* Ellinor, da of John Grove, of Ballyhimock, co. Cork, Esq, sister of Richard Grove, Esq., (whose da. and sole h, Mary, *m.* Francis-Charles, 1st earl of Annesley,) and *d.* 11 April 1780, having had issue,

1. John, *d. unm.*
2. John, 1st earl of Clare.
3. Arabella, *m* James, St.-John Jeffereyes, of Blarney Castle, co. Cork, Esq.
4. Elizabeth, *m.*, 12 June 1763, William Beresford, lord Decies, archbishop of Tuam, and *d*, 14 August 1807.
5. Ellinor, *m.*, Dominick Trant, of Dunkettle, co. Cork, Esq.

John Fitzgibbon, 1st earl of Clare, lord high chancellor of Ireland, *b.* 1749, educated at Oxford, and thence proceeded to the Irish bar, where he soon became conspicuous; 1784 he was appointed attorney general; 1789, lord high chancellor, and created lord *Fitzgibbon*, of Limerick, co. Limerick; 1795 advanced to the diguity of earl of *Clare*; and 1799, created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of baron *Fitzgibbon*, of Sidbury, co. Devon. The earl *m.*, 1 July 1786, Anne eldest da. of Richard Chapel, Whaley Abbey, co. Wicklow, Esq., and by her (who *d.* Nov. 1815) had issue,

1. John, 2d earl.
2. Richard-Hobart, *b.* 2 Oct. 1793, usher of the court of Chancery, M. P. co. Limerick, colonel of the Limerick militia, and a governor of the county, *m.*, 11 July 1825, Diana, eldest da. of the late Charles Woodcock, esq.
3. Isabella-Anne; 4. Louisa, both *d.* young.
5. Isabella-Mary-Anne, *b.* 10 Jan. 1796.

The earl *d.* 28 Jan. 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John, 2d earl of Clare, and baron Fitzgibbon of Sidbury, co. Devon.

Heir Presumptive —The hon. Richard Hobart, only brother of the earl.

Creations. Lord Fitzgibbon, of Lower Connello, 1789; Viscount Fitzgibbon, of Limerick, 20 Dec. 1793; Earl of Clare, 10 June 1795; Lord Fitzgibbon, of Sidburry, in the Peerage of England, 24 Sept. 1799.

Motto—*Nil admirari.* To be astonished at nothing.

The following Gentlemen have been returned to [illegible] Parliament

[illegible]ord, for the County of Wa-

[illegible]n House, Wilts,

[illegible]Monmell.

[illegible]e

give the following important DEBATE in the most conspicuous part of our paper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 4.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Stewart (of Beverly) rose to make his motion for documents respecting the interference of the Bombay Government in the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Hon. Member said it was not his intention to trouble the House at length. He should merely advert to the origin of the power given to the Supreme Court of Judicature in India. So long ago as the year 1765, the extortion of the Company's servants in India induced the Board of Directors to petition Parliament for some legislative protection to the natives of India. In consequence of that application, the Supreme Court was established. In 1782 the conduct of one of the Judges, Sir Elijah Impey, gave rise to Parliamentary discussion, and that House recognized the principle that the Courts of India were independent of the local Government, and that they could not exercise a controul over them. Notwithstanding that established principle the Bombay Government had taken on itself to assume a power which they did not derive from the Legislature. Sir John Malcolm, the Governor, had addressed a letter to the Judge of the Supreme Court, telling him he must not exercise his own discretion, but suspend certain legal proceedings. The Hon. Member read the letter which has been frequently before the public, and expressed his opposition to the observations made by the Noble Lord who presided at the Board of Controul. He considered it essential to the happiness and protection of the natives of India, to keep the Judges independent. He lamented the interference of the Government of India in the administration of justice. That Government was military and despotic; and, if they were allowed the right of exercising an arbitrary authority over the Judges, there could be no justice. The Hon. Member concluded by moving. "there be laid before the House Copies of Correspondence between his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India, or either of them, and any of the Authorities at Bombay, respecting the interference of the Bombay Government with certain proceedings of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency, in the months of August and September, 1823, or at any subsequent period."

Lord Ashley expressed a hope that the House would not think he was disposed to argue against the independence of his Majesty's Courts of Judicature in India. He thought the Judges in India ought to have fair jurisdiction. Without the exercise of their discretion founded upon the law, there could be no security for the persons and property of the people of India; at the same time the House was bound to see that the interference in this particular instance might be justified by the peculiar circumstances under which the Government found itself placed. The Noble Lord entered upon a statement of the feelings entertained by the natives in the provinces of the Deccan. Some were orderly, and others disposed for sedition. English jurisprudence was not suited to the manners of the natives, and it had been found necessary to conciliate in order to insure submission to the law. A process had been instituted against a great Chief of the Hindoos. This Rajah had contracted a loan with Government, and refused to pay, because he had been told it might be set aside by appeal to the Supreme Court. The Government sequestrated his property, and having committed him to jail, he was brought up by *habeas corpus* to be discharged. The return to the *habeas* was wrong, and some tumultuous symptoms having been manifested by the natives, Sir John Malcolm found it necessary to request the Judges to suspend the proceeding upon State necessity, which however he did not explain. The Noble Lord considered the Government justified by the situation in which they were placed. It was desirable to conciliate the natives. As a proof that English law did not apply to the habits of the people of India, the Noble Lord related a particular case in which a constable was sent to execute a writ upon one of the Hindoos of the first class. The constable was told that the object of his pursuit was at prayers in a [illegible]ctuary, where Bramins only could be admitted. The constable endeavoured at first to force [illegible]in and execute the process, but alarmed [illegible]eats of the people, he went away. The [illegible]ld see, upon consideration of all the [illegible]s, that the Goverment had no alter- [illegible] who were anxious to introduce [illegible] Empire must do it gradually, [illegible]e the people before they could [illegible]er British judicature. The [illegible]pose the motion

[illegible]e whole of this unex- [illegible]very one must lament [illegible]ration the system [illegible]He did not see that [illegible]e a party to the [illegible]law of the case [illegible]ke. He was [illegible]he thought [illegible]oderation. [illegible]y tried [illegible]epen- [illegible]es in

it exparte because the Privy Council acted as advisers to his Majesty. The transaction altogether bore the character of haste. The Hon. Gentleman eulogised the character of Sir Charles Chambers, and considered the letter of the Noble Lord a cruel indiscretion upon the posthumous fame of that Judge. He approved of the Gentlemen who had gone out to fill the vacancies. and trusted that the sentiments of Sir W. Jones would animate the Judges of the Supreme Court.—*(Hear.)*

Colonel Graham pointed out a case in which Sir John Grant had acted contrary to law, as decided by the Privy Council, and interfered with the jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts. Much had been said about the Supreme Court, but it should also be remembered that the maintenance of the Provincial Courts was essential to the well being of the country. The Honourable Gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) had contended that Sir J. Malcolm. ought to have followed the precedent set fifty years ago; but surely he had acted much better. Fifty years ago troops were put in motion; there was actual collision between the two parties, but in this case there had been no collision. It was true that the Supreme Court had, and very properly, great power, but it was expressly set forth that the Supreme Court was not to interfere with the acts of the Governor done as a Governor. It was certainly true, as stated by the Honourable Gentleman, that the Governor was directed to aid and assist the Supreme Court, but the House would remember that the Government was to aid and assist that Court in the discharge of its duties, and not in discharge of whatever authority it pleased it to take upon itself.—*(Hear).*—Much had been said of the greater authority which had been given to the Governor, but it must be evident that the Governor must be superior, and that too although the Judge, in his judicial capacity, was perfectly independent. He thought that Sir J. Malcolm had been attacked without any just grounds, and that a very erroneous idea had gone abroad, that the independence of all the Judges of India had been tampered with.

Mr. Hume said the Hon. Member had mistaken the fact, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Secretary Peel said the adjourment would be very inconvenient, not to himself, but to the public business. If adjourned to-day (Friday), it would supersede the East Retford question. The House had often sat to a much later hour.

Dr. Phillimore thought the importance of the question called for an adjournment.

Mr. W. Wynn was of the same opinion.

After a short conversation, the debate was adjourned to this day (Friday), on the understanding that the East Retford question was to have the precedence.

MONDAY,—March 8.

BOMBAY JUDICATURE.

The Order of the Day being moved for the resumption of the debate, on the Bombay Judicature.

Mr. Hume said he had very little to offer on this subject; but leaving the law of the case to others he would say a few words on the situation in which a part of India had been placed in consequence of this transaction. His impression decidedly was that the interference of Government was uncalled for, and that, contrary to the statement of the Noble (Lord Ashley), there was no exigency which required its controul. There was no rebellion, nor symptom of one and there was nothing to justify the intrusion of the authority of Sir John Malcolm. The conduct of the Government was calculated to place not only the Judges but the Court in a disreputable point of view, different to the intentions of the Legislature and the Act of Parliament. He denied that any state of excitement existed in India which would warrant the Governor General stopping the act of the Judges; and he thought it very wrong that any prejudice should be raised against the Judges, who were sent out to India with a view of protecting the natives against oppression. He condemned the conduct of the Noble Lord at the head of the Board of Control, in displacing a Judge who acted a conscientious part, though he was not inclined to support the Judges in all that they had said. He considered that their address in open Court was not discreet, but still it did not justify any act of severity. He further condemned His Majesty's Government at home for condemning the Judges before they had received their defence. It was an *exparte* decision, and ought to be condemned for its undue haste. He feared that ill consequences would arise in India; and he thought that the house was called upon to stop them, as far as lay in its power, which it could by censuring the improvident and hasty steps of the Government. He did not touch the legal point of the question and merely offered an opinion, which he founded upon his knowledge of Indian affairs. He would conclude by voting for the motion of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. O'Connell said he would confine himself to a short abstract of the legal question, and he felt that the statement of the Noble Lord (Lord Ashley) on the former evening, shewed the necessity of producing the information called for, if it were only for the exculpation of Sir John Malcolm—There were two cases which called [illegible] the interference of Sir John Malcolm, and [illegible]m he would turn his attention. The first [illegible]case of Bappo Gunness, and the other [illegible] Ragonath. The first named being [illegible]d to gaol, demanded a copy of the com- [illegible]der which he was held, but it was re- [illegible] He then gave notice in writting, which [illegible]h no attention. and he then applied to the [illegible]e Court at Bombay for a writ of *habeas* [illegible] The writ was returned, and the body [illegible]ught up, and the return read in Court, [illegible]n it was moved to be filed, time was [illegible] the Government Council to amend it if [illegible]eased, and the man was continued in [illegible]until their election was made. The Go- [illegible]t Council did not avail themselves of [illegible]portunity, and the return was read a [illegible] time, and the man was dismissed. Now [illegible]ertook to say, as a constitutional lawyer, [illegible]s conduct was perfectly regular. The [illegible] was in many instances incorrect. It [illegible] that the prisoner was found guilty of [illegible]ing 70 rupees of Government money to his [illegible]use, [illegible] it did not set forth where he had [illegible]it [illegible]when, or how, or in which place the judicature of the Court which committed him lay. As to the circumstances, one of the cases, that of Moro Ragonath, was that of a youth, under the guardianship of a maternal relation, and married to his daughter, who was forcibly taken by his uncle on the father's side, one of his next heirs, having an interest in his death, and kept in confinement for the space of a year. That being the case, from the anxiety he had to be set at liberty, application was made to the Court at Bombay, and, though they issued their process, its execution was impeded by British Magistrates and by the British Governor. He was not opposed to the legitimate exercise of power by any Government; but, when he could exercise a choice, he would necessarily prefer that of the law to that of a military despotism. With respect to the Judges, he thought that they acted within the limits of their powers; for the Commission that appointed them empowered them not only to act as Justices of the Peace, but also gave them all the authority that the Judges of the Court of King's Bench have in England, not merely with respect to the town and island of Bombay, but in all the provinces "that now are. or hereafter shall be dependent upon that Presidency." Were such an interference attempted in this country, the consequences would be, perhaps, rebellion: and yet, the preservation of the Judicial power inviolate in India, was of more importance than here, where military Government was unknown. For all these reasons, as all that was sought for was inquiry, the papers asked for by the Hon. Member for Beverley, ought to be granted.

Mr. George Bankes thought that further investigation was by no means necessary, as the facts, at all events, proved that Sir John Malcolm in his interference, did not mean either to insult the Judges or set himself above the law, but solely to preserve the natives from a jurisdiction to which they had a rooted antipathy, and from the control of which they were exempted by an express engagement upon the cession of these provinces to the East India Company. In the instance of Moro Ragonanth, that was particularly observable; for he was not illegally in the custody of his great uncle—quite the reverse—according to the Hindoo Laws; neither was the guardian interested in his death as he could not be his heir. The other, that of Bappo Gunness, was also one in which Judges should not have interposed as he was a British subject; nor was his gaoler with jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as gaoler of native Court, although as an Englishman, he would have been upon any other subject. The Governor had, moreover, done no more than implore of the Judge not to proceed. The case had been decided before the competent tribunal; and that, upon the appeal of Sir John Grant himself who was the best able to state his own case, and the Privy Council had dedided that the Court was in the wrong. With respect to the feelings of the natives, he would merely refer to a note of the Marquis of Hastings in his tour through these newly ceded provinces. He said that "there was one curious circumstance he would not suppress—that, in all the annexations that had taken place the only fear the natives had was that our judicial system should be introduced." He also said that however, wisely framed and uprightly administered, it was not fit for the natives. He was at a loss to conceive what exceptions could be taken to this matter, and what benefit could be derived from taking the judgement of the House upon a case which had been already decided, every material, fact having been brought before the tribunal which was to try it by the persons who knew the fact. But not only was it not necessary that the matter should be reheard, but we should be doing something appertaining to injustice in rehearing it since Sir John Grant had been called home in order to answer any charges which might be brought against him. His Noble Friend at the head of the Board of control entertained no idea of lowering the character of the Judges; if he were to do so, he would forget the situation he held and the rank he inherited. He hoped the Hon. Member for Beverly would not presist in his motion

M. C. W. Wynn said that this motion appeared to relate to the conduct of a great official department of the State, and the only object was to obtain a copy of the correspondence. Both parties appeared to have acted a purely conscientious part, such as they respectively thought they were bound to adopt, consistently with the line of their duty. The Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to argue the question with respect to the Charter. The President of the Board of Control is responsible for all advice given to the Crown respecting the appointment of the Judges. How could information from the Board of Control be conveyed to the authorities in India except by a letter from the President; It was absurd to consider this communication in the light of a private letter, simply because the word "private" was marked on it. If it was thought right to press the question to a vote, of which he doubted the propriety, he would vote for the motion.

Mr. Fergusson assured the House that no connection he had with the East India Company could induce him to say upon this question what he did not conscientiously think. He was of opinion that the Supreme Court of Bombay was in the wrong in the course they followed. That Court had not jurisdiction over the natives; so extensive a jurisdiction was never attempted even in the time of Sir Elijah Impey; and if such attempt had been made, our rule in India would have been endangered, as the native Indians would never submit. No one was subject to the authority of the Supreme Court but those that were specified in the Charter and Acts of Parliament. The extent of the English law was limited, and all the people residing without the prescribed limits were subject to the Mahommedan and Hindoo laws only. In his opinion, the doctrine laid down by Sir Charles Grey was erroneous; and, if there be a doubt yet existing, there ought to be an Act of Parliament declaratory of the law as laid down by the Privy Council. Then, assuming that the Court of Bombay and the Chief Justice of Calcutta were in error—of which no one, seriously considering the matter could seriously entertain a doubt—he still was of opinion that the two persons principally interested in this discussion Sir J. Malcolm and Sir J. Grant acted conscientiously in their respective parts. Sir J. Malcolm, the Governor, feeling that the writ ought not to issue, refused to give effect to it. This young man was a Hindoo, residing in Poonah, and under the control of a Hindoo, was not subject to the writs issuing from the Supreme Court of Bombay, but was within the jurisdiction of another Court; and Sir J. Malcolm was perfectly right in not obeying the writ issuing from the Supreme Court.

Mr. Robert Grant said a few words in explanation of what he said on the first night of the discussion. However just the decision of the Privy Council was, he

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

still thought a declaratory Act was, necessary. The question of law between Sir J. Malcolm and the Judges was not the question for the House.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, he could not allow so important a question as the present to pass without offering a few observations on it. Every one agreed that the Judges when they acted conscientiously were entitled to protection. But when they acted not only conscientiously but justly, they had a double claim to be protected. He agreed with the Hon. Member who spoke last, that they were not in that House to discuss this, a question of law, although the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, the Member for Clare, made a law argument upon it. He (Mr. Peel) held it, that this question was already decided by the proper tribunal—the Privy Council. They decided that the Judges who issued the writs had taken an erroneous view of the law. He was not disposed to put the independence of the Judges in India upon a lower footing than that of the Judges in England, for he thought them entitled to occupy the same station. But this was not a question respecting their independence, but a question as to the assumption of an authority which the highest tribunal judged to be dangerous. There was a most material distinction between exercising an authority within the limits of their jurisdiction and without those limits. For the exercise of power without those limits, he believed, an action of trespass would lie. We could not argue for the feelings of the people of India, going upon the jargon of our own laws.—(*Hear hear.*) It was not to be expected that the people of India should be willing to go to places distant from their homes in order to have laws administered there which were contrary to their customs and their religion. Sir John Malcolm found a very great alarm prevailing on this subject, and he could not have adopted a course different from that which he had pursued without producing a collision between the executive and judicial powers. The letter written by his Noble Friend might be called a private one; but still he did not mean to say that statements ought to be made in a private letter which could not be sustained in public yet at the same time he must observe that it was utterly impossible for any Government to go on unless private communications were made. Again he would repeat, that the object was to prevent any collision between the executive and judicial authorities. While he believed that Sir. J. P. Grnat and Sir Charles Chambers had taken as right a view of the subject as Sir John Malcolm had done, he must still say that a very erroneous view was taken of his Noble Friend's (Lord Ellenborough's) letter. He denied that there was any thing in the purport of that letter from which it could be inferred that there was any design to interfere with the constituted authorities, or to make the Bench in India in any way subservient to the Government. The Right Hon. Gentlemen, after making some comments upon this point, and citing some extracts from the letter, proceeded to advert to the charge delivered by Sir Charles Chambers. He observed that he must advert to this charge, however reluctantly, for though justice ought always to be done towards the dead, it was only with a proper regard to what was due to the living. Sir Charles Chambers had made use of these words, "If a hundred cases were to come before the Court, I should feel no compunction in deciding in the same way." The Right Hon. Gentleman next cited some other passage from the charge of the Learned Judge, in which it was stated that a great weight rested upon those who were anxious to extinguish the King's authority in that Presidency, by abusing power in exercising it with responsibility. In the course of some further observations, he went on to say, that he did not vindicate the expressions which his Noble Friend had made use of, with regard to "the elephant," but the act of publishing those expressions was not that of his Noble Friend, and, therefore, he was entitled to the indulgence which would always be extended to any communication made in a private letter. If the intention of his Noble Friend was to degrade the Judges he would be guilty of a very great offence, but it was quite evident that he had no such intention. The whole intention of his Noble Friend was that if the decision of Sir J. P. Grant should be found to be dangerous to the Government, another Judge, on whose discretion reliance could be placed, should be appointed to act with him.

Mr STUART briefly replied, and the gallery was then cleared for a division.

The number were against the motion....	106
For it.....	15
Majority 91	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. H. W. Poole, 36th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. Alex. Burnes, 21st Regt.
Cadet Edward Wood, Infantry.
Lieut. Del'Hoste, 16th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. and Adjt. Wenn, Marine Battn.
Capt. John Worthy, 18th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—July, 17th,—Ship Royal George. (Free Trader) Wm. Wilson Master, from London Left Downs 1st April.

Passengers per Royal George.—Mr. Edwd. Wood, Cadet.

DEPARTURES.—18th, The Hon'ble Company's Ship Abercrombie Robinson, Capt. John Innes, to China.

Do. Ship Lonach (Free Trader) R. B. Cotgrave Master, to London.

Do. Barque Fanny, Wm. Currie Master, to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers by Abercrombie Robinson.—Mrs. Irwin, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Crow.

By Lonach.—Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Sykes and Child, Mrs. Ogilvie and Child, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Lys, and Mr. Mayor.

By Barque Fanny.—Miss Warbarton, W. H. Hart Esqr. H. Babbington Esqr. Capt. Chester of the Bengal Army, Capt. Clark, Country Service.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Colombia, for London; H. C. S. Edinburgh, Berwickshire and Orwell, for China; Sir Charles Malcolm, Ganges, Cavendish Bentinck, and Carron, for do. Sunbury, and Asia Felix, for Bengal; Dadley, for Siam.

ARAB.—Wootmany for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Berwickshire, Edinburgh and Orwell.

FREE TRADERS.—Ganges, Colombia, and Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sunbury, Carron, Sir Charles Malcolm, Shaul Hamed, Cavendish Bentinck, Dadley, Asia Felix, and Saundany.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, and Moonsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Coote and Clive.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.
STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Poonah, on the 10th Inst. by the Revd. Randall Ward, Lieutenant and Adjutant George Alexander Gordon, His Majesty's 6th Regiment, to Charlotte Fanny, only Daughter, of Captain Bray, His Majesty's 31st Regiment.

English Extracts.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I had scarcely completed my proofs of the national sin of permitting above 600 women to be annually burnt in India, and of the perfect ease with which a "plague" might be "stayed," when the joyful news arrived of the godlike edict of the Governer-General of India, who has now declared that murder of the foulest kind, shall no longer be committed by the heathen high priests, under the name of religion. Before this illustrious personage went out to India, (a man more ennobled and immortalized by this act, than he could ever have been from "slumbering in a seat by chance his own,") I had the pleasure of placing in his hands the proofs which have been lately brought before the public; and it was only because I apprehended that, from certain causes not within his own control, those proofs had not had their proper effect, that I ever troubled you or your readers on the subject. Most happy am I now to find, that Lord William Bentinck has, with the aid of the Almighty, in answer to the prayers and efforts of good men, risen above the real indifference of infidels, and the assumed alarm of Anglo-Indians, and has thus been enabled to achieve a triumph for suffering humanity.

"————compared with which,
"The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds."

Such of your readers as have done me the honour to attend to my letters will remember, that in pursuing my proofs of the awful character of these heathen abominations, I had just unveiled the "mystery of iniquity" connected with the sanguinary idol of Juggernaut; and my next paper would have shown, not merely that this murderous and obscene sacrifice of human victims is tolerated by the East India Company, both abroad and at home; but that the Company is actually content to receive from this polluted sourse a large annual revenue, which is no other than "the price of blood;" and therefore a far greater stain on our Government than even the murders of the widows which, although they did benefit the Heathen high priests, never in any way contributed to the advantage of the Company. It is not, however, my intention at present to pursue the subject of Juggernaut, or the tax levied by the Company on the worship of that grim and bloody Deity; because, I feel convinced, that the same authority which has decreed the dismemberment, of the great Dagon of eastern superstition, will never rest content till he is thrown prostrate before the ark of the living God; and because it is obvious, that if the pretence of favouring the religion of idolatry has not availed to spare the unproductive sacrifice of widow-burning, much less will that corrupt religion be held an available plea for the sacrifice of Juggernaut, when it can be shown that the impure object of aggrandizing our own revenue, rather than of respecting the prejudices of our subjects, is the real cause of our criminal connivance. For the present, Sir, I take my leave, but not without the most hearty acknowledgments to you, for the opportunity so long afforded me of pleading in your columns the cause of the widow and the fatherless. For the Rev. Mr. Dyer's handsome notice of my public communications I feel very grateful; but I must add, at the risk of offending his modesty and humility, that it is to men like him and his colleagues, the enlightened and laborious Missionaries of Serampore, that the Indian and British public have incurred a debt of gratitude which can never be discharged in this world. It is to the distinguished talents and patient labours of the Baptist Missionaries, that India owes the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the vernacular languages of the East, and to their wise and prudent exertions, both in propagating the precepts of divine truth, and illustrating them by their practice, that the way has been gradually prepared for the triumph we have lived to witness. May He, to whom alone should be ascribed the honour of effecting the most important ends not unfrequently by the most feeble and least likely means, be duly regarded by us in these and similar events, and may no undue sense of the value of human instrumentality prevent our ob[serving] and acknowledging that "every good and perfect gift cometh down from above" from the Father of lights."

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
AN EAST INDIA PROPRIE[TOR]

EAST INDIA HOUS[E]

A Quarterly General Court of Proprie[tors] East India Stock was held yesterday at the [Com]pany's House in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last court having bee[n read]

The CHAIRMAN (John Loch, Esq.) inf[ormed] the proprietors, that since they had last [met a] committee had been appointed in each hou[se of] Parliament to take into consideration the state of the trade now carried on by Great Britain with India and China. The directors had paid due attention to the proceedings of those committee,—and, as they affected the rights, interests and privileges of the East India Company, they would, in conformity with the by-law, lay them before the proprietors. The hon. chairman then laid before the court the minutes of evidence taken before the committee of each House of Parliament, on the subject of the affairs of the East India Company.

Captain MAXFIELD inquired whether those documents would be printed for the use of the proprietors?

The CHAIRMAN answered, that if it were the wish of the proprietors, they certainly should be printed. The expense would be considerable, but the Court of Directors had no wish but to act agreeably to the desire of the proprietors.

Captain MAXFIELD was apprehensive that if there were but one copy for the use of the proprietors, much inconvenience would ensue.

The CHAIRMAN.—Care shall be taken to provide several copies.

Captain MAXFIELD inquired whether any change was contemplated in the mode of engaging ships for the company's service? He asked this, becatise if the system heretofore adopted was to be continued, he would give notice that he meant to bring the subject before the Court. This was a question that must necessarily be considered that if, in this department, a considerable reduction of expense were effected, the Company might apply with more confidence to Parliament for a renewal of their charter.

The CHAIRMAN stated that no alteration had been made in the system; but of course that amongst other important subjects, would be, at the proper time, duly considered.

SUTTEES.

Mr. LUSH said he had, at a former Court, asked a question, respecting the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Bengal Government, on the subject of the prohibition of suttees. He then understood that the wishes of the Court of Directors had been communicated to the Government, calling on them to effect that object as early as possible. It had since been stated, in a letter published by a gentleman who signed himself "An Old Proprietor," and who, he believed, was his hon. and learned friend on the other side of the Court (Mr. Poynder), that an order had been sent forth by the Indian Government to prevent suttees in future. (Hear, hear.) His hon. and learned friend had felicitated the public on the accomplishment of that humane object; but, as the fact had not been officially communicated by the Court of Directors, he was anxious to know whether the fact was actually as it had been represented. His hon. and learned friend had, he believed, another object in view,—that of preventing the annual sacrifices at Juggernaut. He was desirous of putting an end to the custom which now prevailed among the Hindoos, of falling down before that detestable, image beneath the wheels of whose car they were sacrificed. He hoped the Government of India would put an effectual stop to that horrible idolatry, By employing some of the figurantes of the Opera-house to amuse those devotees by capering and dancing, they would perhaps divert them from this practice of self-immolation.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that the Court of Directors had no direct or absolute knowledge of what had been effected in India with respect to suttees; but he believed that something had been done to abolish that cruel practice. (Hear, hear.) The matter had been placed in the hands of the noble Governor-General, who was directed to take such steps for the removal of the practice as he could resort to with safety. He was sure that the Governor-General would make all necessary inquires on the subject; and he hesitated not to say that, if the practice had been abolished by him, it was a most desirable act. As to the subject of the sacrifices at Juggernaut. it would of course be considered on the spot.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BEBB AND MR. PATTISON.

Mr. TWINING said, he could not suffer the court to separate without expressing the deep regret he felt at losing the valuable services of Mr. Bebb and Mr. Pattison, gentlemen who had for many years devoted their time and attenti[on] to the interests of the Company. He then [paid] a warm tribute of respect to the zeal, [ability] and integrity, which had marked the co[nduct of] Mr. Bebb and Mr. Pattison, during [the time] they filled the situation of Directors [of the] India Company.

General THORNTON expresse[d his] hon proprietor would move [a vote of] thanks to Mr. Bebb and Mr[. Pattison].

Mr. TWINING said, th[at] this subject without co[nsulting] and not having done[so] advisable to move [such] a proposition as th[at] general was in ac[cordance with the] court, he shou[ld] appr bation.

Mr. POIN[TER] two gentl[emen] before th[e court] he tho[ught] with[out]

Lord & Lady ELLENBOROU[GH]

Lord Ellenborough's Divorce Bill, in proceeding through the Committee of the House of Lords, received an amendment;—the amendment was, striking out the clause prohibiting Lady Ellenborough from marrying Prince Swartzenburgh. A similar clause is introduced into all their Divorce Bills, when brought into their Lordships House, in compliance with the orders; in committee, or in progress of the bill, the clause is struck out, and by such means are the orders complied with and evaded.

The following letters, which were sent by Lady Ellenborough to Lord Ellenborough after their separation, were read in the House of Lords, as part of the evidence for the divorce.

R——[Roehampton], Saturday night.

Forgive me if I do wrong in writing to you. A note just received from Lady Anson seems to imply that you have expected it. I had begun a letter to you this morning, thanking you from the bottom of my soul for your unbounded kindness in act and manner: it was far more than I deserved, and I am deeply grateful. I again renew all the assurances I gave you last night that in act I am innocent. I hardly know what or how to write to you. I dare not use the language of affection: you would think it hypocrisy. But though my family naturally wish all should be again as it once was between us, those feelings of honour which I still retain towards you make me still acquiesce in your decision, I continue to think it just and right. I have not been able to speak to them on the subject I confessed to you last night. I have spoken little to day, but have never for an instant swerved from my own original opinion. I write this to you, if it is possible, for you to keep what I have said from them. Do, as they would only set it down as another proof of unkindness on my part. Could you write me a line, through Henry, were it only to tell me your opinion, be assured I should think it right. But oh! Edward, dear dear Edward! ought not time, solitude, and change of scene, to be tried by me to conquer or obliterate sentiments so inimical to our mutual peace? Pray write to me all you think upon the subject—all you wish me to do, I will now answer you candidly, and without a shade of deception. —GOD bless you, dearest Edward. JANET.

If my aunt has misunderstood any expression, and you did not expect or wish to hear from me personally, forgive me; although I long to tell you how greatefully I feel towards you yet I confess I should never have ventured to write. —Ever your's.

[Envelope superscribed.]

To Lord Ellenborough, &c., &c., &c., Connaught-place.

No explanation was given by the Learned Counsel of the communication alluded to.

The next letter was received by Lord Ellenborough, the learned counsel said on the 28th of May, two days before her ladyship quitted Roehampton for Ilfracombe. It was gratifying, observed the learned gentleman, to find that Lord Ellenborough had acted so generously and nobly towards his wife, who herself acknowledged, in reference to the allowance which he had made her, that it was more than she wanted. It was superscribed "Lord Ellenborough," and ran thus:—

My dearest Edward,—I know you will believe me when I say I feel myself utterly unequal to writing to you to-day. I cannot thank you for your kindnesses, but intreat you will not think of making me such an allowance; indeed it is more than I can possibly want, I will send back the green bag to morrow morning.—Ever, ever your's, JANET.

JOHN BULL.—March 21.

TO JOH[N]

DEAR B.—I[n] you, but I[ ] my fa[ther] ted [ ]